

AMERICAN LITERARY JOURNAL

NO. 107 OCTOBER, 1890 VOL. III

CONTENTS

I. The American South of 1890. N. H. ...	1
II. The American South of 1890. N. H. ...	11
III. The American South of 1890. N. H. ...	21
IV. The American South of 1890. N. H. ...	31
V. The American South of 1890. N. H. ...	41
VI. The American South of 1890. N. H. ...	51
VII. The American South of 1890. N. H. ...	61
VIII. The American South of 1890. N. H. ...	71
IX. The American South of 1890. N. H. ...	81
X. The American South of 1890. N. H. ...	91

PUBLISHED BY JACOB H. MOORE

NEW YORK

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Price, Ten Dollars per Annum, in Advance





**COLLECTIONS,**  
**Historical and Miscellaneous.**

OCTOBER, 1824.

**TOPOGRAPHY.**



*Topographical Sketch of Salisbury, New-Hampshire.*

This town is pleasantly situated on the western banks of the Pemigewasset and Merrimack rivers, 15 miles north of Concord, bounded east by said rivers, south by Boscawen, north by Andover, west by a tract of land called Kearsarge Gore, lately annexed to Warner. The town is 4 miles wide from N. to S.; 9 miles from E. to W. A short turn in the river Merrimack to the east forms a fine tract of fertile interval in the S. E. corner of Salisbury. This tract consists of about 300 acres, and appears to be an alluvion of the Merrimack. Here are several farms as pleasant, productive and valuable as any in town.

The original growth of wood on the land adjacent to the rivers was pitch, Norway and white pines, white, black and yellow oaks. The most valuable trees have been cut for building, and for ship-timber. From the interval and pine lands on the Merrimack, there is a gradual ascent to the uplands, which afford a pleasing variety of hill and dale, till you arrive at the valley of Blackwater river. The hilly lands, in their natural state, were covered with a heavy growth of the sugar maple, white maple, beech, birch, elm, ash and red oaks; the valleys were interspersed with evergreens. Wood, though plentiful, has already been wasted too profusely. Farmers should speedily adopt measures to preserve and promote its growth, for its utility and beauty, and the comfortable shelter it affords from the chilling blasts of the northwest winds.

This is quite an agricultural town. The soil of the upland is strong, deep and loamy, on a substratum called pan. When well cultivated, it is productive of Indian corn, oats, peas, beans, flax, rye and potatoes; and in some seasons



good crops of wheat have been produced. The farmers send annually to market considerable quantities of beef, pork, mutton, butter and cheese.

The hilly land affords some fine tracts for tillage, but chiefly abounds in excellent pasturage for sheep, horses and cattle,—the valleys are productive of grass. The boggy and low lands are in a gradual state of improvement, and promise great benefit to the farmer in the article of fodder. On Blackwater river, there is some very fertile interval, which, with the adjacent hilly land, compose several very valuable and productive farms. From this interval there is a rapid ascent to the assemblage of hills which form the basis of Kearsarge mountain. These lands have been extensively cleared of their heavy growth of wood, and converted to most excellent pasture grounds, where numerous herds of sheep and neat cattle graze every season; many of the cattle are driven 50 or 60 miles to these pastures. These lands several years ago were considered of little value, and sold very cheap. The farmers, who own them at present, appreciate their value, and esteem them more productive in neat profit, in proportion to the expenses incurred, than any other portion of their farms.

In this town there are three considerable villages, called the *South Road*, the *Centre Road*, and *Pemigewasset*, or *East Village*. The south road village is pleasantly situated on the south road running from east to west through the town, and also on the Fourth N. H. Turnpike road, leading to Hanover. This is also on the northern mail route from Boston to Burlington, Vt. In this village there are about thirty dwelling houses; one Congregational meeting house, erected in the year 1790; two stores; one book-bindery; one tavern; one saddlery; one hatter's shop; two shoe-maker's shops; three wheelwright shops; and two blacksmith shops. Also, a post-office, called the west post-office; two law offices, and an Academy.

The centre road village is pleasantly situated one mile and a half northwest of the south road village, on the same great mail route. Here are about 30 dwelling houses; a Baptist church, erected in 1791; three stores, one tannery, two shoe-maker's shops, two cabinet-maker's shops, one blacksmith's shop, and a law office. Both villages are situated on elevated grounds. The surrounding scenery is grand, beautiful, and picturesque. The distant azure mountains, the fertilizing streams, the cultivated fields, the glens, and valleys, and extensive pasture grounds, interspersed with



beautiful copses of woodland, conspire to render it delightful to the eye, and to afford fine subjects for the pencil.

Pemigewasset, or east village, is situated in the northeast corner of the town, at the great falls on Pemigewasset river. This is a pleasant thriving place, already of considerable and increasing business. By the enterprize and liberality of a few individuals, an elegant meeting house has lately been erected in this village, and ornamented with a bell. Here are two stores, one tavern, one tannery, three or four cooper's shops, and one blacksmith's shop. On a fine permanent stream, which runs through this village from the great pond in Andover, are situated three saw mills, one grist mill, one blacksmith's shop with trip hammers, and one manufacturing establishment. This stream affords several excellent sites for a variety of other mill machinery.

A toll bridge across the Pemigewasset leads from this village to Sanbornton and Northfield. There is a post-office in this village, called the east post-office.

About three miles below this village, on the Merrimack, on the alluvion first mentioned, the earliest settlements were effected. This is a pleasant farming village, consisting of about ten or twelve dwelling houses, two taverns, one store, a tannery, one blacksmith's shop, one joiner's shop and a law office.

*Rivers.*—The east part of the town is watered by the rivers Pemigewasset and Merrimack. The union of the Winnepissiogee with the Pemigewasset forms the Merrimack. Boat navigation terminates a short distance above the junction of these rivers. When a few obstructions shall be removed, and one or two locks erected on the Merrimack above Concord, by the medium of the Middlesex Canal, boat navigation will be rendered safe and easy from Boston to the east village in Salisbury.

Blackwater passes through the western part of Salisbury. It takes its rise in the hilly regions of Danbury, Wilmot and New-London, and in its passage receiving considerable accession from tributary streams, traverses Andover, and passing round the east end of beech hill, throws itself into Salisbury, in a large bay, which abounds with pickerel, perch, eels, and a variety of other fish. At the outlet of this bay, there is a gradual descent of more than a mile, which affords excellent sites for mills. On this part of the river there are several valuable mills, &c. From thence it rolls its dingy waters through Salisbury and Boscawen, and at length unites with the Contoocook, in the north part of Hopkinton.



Great numbers of mill-logs are annually floated down this river to the mills in Salisbury and Boscawen.

*Roads.*—Three roads, or range ways, running from east to west through this town, were originally laid out, and called the south, centre and north roads; these are intersected by others, all in good repair, and passable for wheels. One thousand dollars are annually expended for the laying out new roads, and repairing the old ones. The Fourth N. H. Turnpike crosses this town from N. W. to S. E.

*Academy, Schools, &c.*—The Academy, situated on the south road village, has been very liberally supported by the tuition paid by students, who have resorted here for instruction. The students have formed a society, called the Literary Adelphi, and have a very choice collection of books. A very liberal donation of one thousand dollars has recently been made to this Institution by Benjamin Gale, Esq., late of Salisbury, deceased; he was one of the most successful and enterprising farmers in town, and a worthy and respectable citizen. His liberality will be recollected with gratitude, and his premature death will be for a long time sincerely lamented.

This town is divided into thirteen convenient school districts. In some of the largest and most compact districts, schools are kept for nine months in the year. The sum of \$900 is raised annually for the support of schools, exclusive of the interest of the school fund, which produces yearly the sum of \$84.

But few towns, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, have educated more young men liberally than this: some of whom take their rank among the first advocates, not only in this State, but the United States. Their names are as follows:—Moses Eastman, 1794; Moses Sawyer, 1799; Daniel Webster, 1801; Ezekiel Webster, Ebenezer O. Field, Thomas H. Pettingill, 1804; Nathaniel Sawyer, 1805; John True,\* 1806; Ichabod Bartlett, Valentine Little, 1808; James Bartlett, Benjamin Pettingill,† 1812; \*Joseph Wardwell, 1813; Charles B. Hadduck, 1816; Benjamin Huntoon, 1817; William T. Hadduck, 1819; Joseph B. Eastman, 1821. They all graduated at Dartmouth college, with one exception. The Salisbury Social Library consists of between 3 and 400 volumes, and annual additions are made to it.

*Mountains, &c.*—A considerable portion of Kearsarge ranges within the bounds of Salisbury, the northwest corner

\* Deceased.

† Middlebury, Vt.



bound of which extends nearly to the summit. The altitude of this mountain was taken by Capt. Partridge, in Aug. 1820, by means of the barometer, and found to be 2461 feet above tide water. It is composed of a range of hills, running from north to south, about six miles. Its general aspect is rugged and craggy. Its northeast and southwest parts are steep and precipitous. It may be ascended with pretty severe exertion from the northwest, or southeast quarter. Its summit was formerly covered with evergreens. But it has long been stripped of its primitive honors by the combined agency of fire and wind. It now presents a bald rock of granite, many parts of which appear to be in a gradual state of disintegration. In the spring of 1819, a large mass of rocks, of several thousand tons' weight, was loosened from the southern declivity of bald hill, and precipitated with great violence to the valley below, carrying all before it for the space of forty rods in length and four in breadth. The prospect from the summit of this mountain is magnificent and beautiful. Snow and ice have been observed on this mountain in the month of July in the clefts of the rocks, on a northern exposure.

The mineralogical productions have never been scientifically examined. The prevailing rock is granite. A very fine quarry has lately been discovered on Mr. William Webster's farm, on the east side of meeting house hill. It yields readily to the wedge and hammer—has a due proportion of its component parts, and yields in beauty to no rock of that description in this part of the State.

The delightful and interesting study of botany has been neglected in this, as in most other towns of the State. The beautiful lines of the poet are fully verified,

" Full many a flower s born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness in the desert air."

The study of mineralogy and botany ought to be introduced into our common schools. Natural history is better calculated than any other study to occupy and interest the tender mind. It agreeably exercises the memory, and teaches a habit of attention. It disciplines the minds of the young, and they acquire a habit of investigation. It is better calculated than any other study to improve the morals of youth; as from the contemplation of interesting and beautiful objects in nature, we are insensibly led to adore the author and giver of all good.

[For the foregoing interesting description of one of the wealthiest and most thriving towns in this part of the State, we are indebted to the politeness of MOSES



EASTMAN, Esq. We should esteem it a particular favor, would gentlemen of other towns communicate similar accounts. For the *history* of Salisbury, the reader is referred to the N. H. Gazetteer, published by the editors of this Journal.]

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**BIOGRAPHICAL.**

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**GEN. LA FAYETTE.**

[Numerous biographical notices of La Fayette have appeared, all more or less imperfect. We wait with anxiety to see a full, authentic and well written biography of this great man. In the mean time, present our readers with the following memoir, translated from the *Biographie des Hommes*.]

MARIE-PAUL JOSEPH-ROCH-YVES-GILBERT-MOTTIERS DE LA FAYETTE, was born in Auvergne in the year 1757, of one of the most ancient families of that province. He married in 1774 Mademoiselle de Noailles, daughter of the Duke d'Ayen, Captain of the Body Guard. At that time he was in possession of a considerable fortune. Before the intention which had been formed by Louis XVI. to assist the Americans, was known, La Fayette privately equipped a vessel, which was filled with arms, and escaping the vigilance which watched him, sailed to America. There he served, first merely as a volunteer in the revolutionary army, without any design except that of gaining distinction as a soldier. Rochambeau, who was dispatched to that country at the head of a body of French auxiliaries, having observed his courage and activity, gave him the command of a corps of volunteers, who joining themselves to the Inhabitants, contributed much to the success of the American Revolution. During this struggle, the young La Fayette signalized himself in so brilliant a manner that he became the friend of the illustrious Washington. Independence being established, he returned to France with the office of Field Marshal, loaded with testimonials of gratitude from the Americans, and filled with sentiments of liberty which the success of that people and their republican deliberations had given rise to his mind.— He was received at Paris with a sort of enthusiasm. Nothing was talked of but La Fayette, his glory was every where sounded, and his portrait was every where to be seen. At the convocation of the States General, he was chosen deputy to that assembly, without opposition, by the nobility of Auvergne, and he came there supported by the public opinion. At that time a constitution was called for on all sides. M. De La Fayette, who afterwards placed himself in the first



rank in constitutional enterprizes, did not speak on the occasion. He continued to sit with the majority of the nobility in their own chamber, until the 27th of June, when the King, alarmed by the boldness of the Revolutionists, commanded that order to unite to the two others. La Fayette protested, with the majority of his order, July 3d, 1789, against every thing that was done contrary to the principles of the monarchy, and the individual rights of the orders—and he even demanded that an act should be passed by the Chamber, as well as his colleagues of the Auvergne nobility, declaring that they had done all in their power to support the system of voting by orders. It is certain that it was not until all these efforts had proved fruitless, that he determined to join the *National Assembly*. As its mandates were imperative, he would not take part in its deliberations until he had obtained from his constituents new powers in which this clause was not stipulated. He demanded leave of absence in order to solicit this, and it was not until his return that he began his revolutionary career. July 11, 1789, he proposed a declaration of rights, which was much applauded. It was in moving this declaration that he made the remark, that when tyranny is at its height, *insurrection becomes the most holy of duties*. The sitting of July 11, drew the public attention still more upon La Fayette, and from this day may be dated the immense power which he acquired. At this period the Court was making military preparations which seemed to announce the intention of dissolving the Assembly by force. The evening of July 12, a violent insurrection broke out in the capital, which had for pretence the dismissal of M. Necker. The 13th, Lally Tolendale and Mourrier passed a decree that the public debt was put under the guardianship of the honor and loyalty of the French. La Fayette obtained an addition to this decision, that the ministers who were appointed by the king were, as all civil and military agents, responsible for any undertaking contrary to the rights of the nation, and the decrees of the national assembly. After this deliberation, which was had very late, the assembly continued to sit all night, M. La Fayette presiding over it, in the place of M. Le Franc-de-Pampignan, Archbishop of Vienna, who on account of his extreme age, could not fill an office so fatiguing. July 15th, he was chosen by the Commune of Paris Commander of the Parisian militia, which was almost immediately after called the *National Guard*. The young general accepted this nomination, and drawing his sword, made a vow to sacrifice his life to



the preservation of that precious liberty the defence of which they had entrusted to him. Every thing was then in trouble and confusion; not only those who had nothing to lose, but those who had much, helped to keep up the state of disorder. Notwithstanding his extreme popularity, he was not able to save Foulon, whom he had taken under his protection. October 5, a new insurrection having broken out, the French Guards appeared again in front of it, and summoned their general to lead them again to Versailles, not to ask for bread, like the women by whom they were surrounded, but to revenge themselves, as they said, for the insults which had been offered to the cockade and to the national colors. M. La Fayette endeavored in vain to turn them from their project. He repaired to the square, mounted his horse, placed himself at their head and harangued them, but without success. Cries of *to Versailles, to Versailles*, interrupted him, he could not make himself heard. At last he told them, that being only head of the armed force, he could not act without orders from the representatives of the commune. The latter immediately sent an order for him to go to Versailles. The populace no sooner learnt this decision than they set forward, and began the disorders at Versailles before the National Guard could be re-assembled. This body arrived about eleven in the evening, commanded by La Fayette, who ordered all the posts to be occupied. Thinking there was nothing to fear, he went to take some repose, having assured the king and queen that tranquillity was restored. But at six in the morning the castle was attacked by the mob, who had introduced themselves through the gardens. Three body guards were murdered, and the queen, forced to fly half dressed, was near being assassinated in her bed. La Fayette, awoke by the general noise and the cries of the multitude, arrived at last, placed himself at the head of the grenadiers, and expelled from the castle the ruffians who had introduced themselves into it. Fifteen of the body guard whom they were about to murder, were saved. But this was the day when Louis XVI. yielding to the cries of the populace, went to Paris with his family--and from that time his power ceased. A few days after, La Fayette, in a very animated conference which he had with the Duke of Orleans, gave him to understand that his name formed the pretext for all the disorder, and that it was necessary he should leave the kingdom for some time. A pretended mission was given to this prince, and he went to England. From this period to the departure



of the king, no great crimes were committed in Paris, although the agitation was extreme. One individual had been seized by the mob, and they had already suspended him to a lamp post, when the commanding general hastened to the spot and himself cut the cord, and saved the unhappy man. But M. La Fayette's greatest triumph is the period of the federation, July 14, 1790. It was on that day that he received the general command of the national guard of France. All these national guards and the troops of the line, met by deputation in the Champ de Mars, and swore in presence of the king and the assembly to maintain a constitution, which did not yet exist. The eyes of all France were turned on the commandant general of the national guard. Surrounded with the homage of the whole army, he was really the master of the kingdom, and his power was immense. The minds of the people were then in the greatest agitation: every where insurrections were ready to break out, which caused the apprehension that a general overturn would take place. M. La Fayette succeeded for a long time in restraining them. The active service in which he was engaged prevented his sharing in many of the deliberations, but he voted for all the important innovations, such as trial by jury, the civil and political rights of people of color, although not for the immediate abolition of slavery, as some biographers have asserted. He wished, with Mirabeau, whose life he saved during the discussion of right to make peace and war, that the introduction of this law should be left to the king.

On the holy week of 1791, the King wished to go to St. Cloud. As soon as this reached the ears of the Jacobin party, they reported that the Monarch was about to leave the Kingdom. This was believed by the National Guard, and instead of favoring this little expedition, they prevented it, notwithstanding the orders of their General to the contrary, whom, until that time, they had obeyed with the greatest enthusiasm. La Fayette, vexed with this disobedience, resigned the command, but the National Guard displayed so much regret, that he resumed it again. On the departure of the King in June of the same year, he was accused by the Jacobins of having favored it. The truth is, that whatever suspicions he might have of the monarch's projects, he knew nothing positive with respect to them. When he heard the news of it, before leaving his bed in the morning, he would not believe it. He repaired to the Mayor, and when he was seen in the streets they shouted *Vive La Fayette*, and a *bas*



*La Fayette.* Mobs were formed, and they began to clamor for his head. The Deputy Rewbell endeavored to infuse into the assembly, which was hardly formed, suspicions of his fidelity—but Barnave repulsed these insinuations with much energy, and it was to this deputy that M. La Fayette owed his safety. The king having been arrested at Varennes, by the measures which he had taken, he recovered for some time his popularity; but he became more than ever the object of hatred to the loyalists. As to the Jacobins, M. La Fayette had already provoked their fury by his conduct toward the Duke of Orleans, and from his causing the companies of the insurgent regiments at Nanci, who were coming to Paris, to be arrested. From this moment the Jacobins kept no more measure with him. Then Corypheus Marat, author of the *Friend of the people*, constantly denounced him as the *traitor La Fayette*. The affair of the Champ de Mars brought this rage to its height. The republican party united with the Jacobins, and this union formed the insurrection. La Fayette dispersed it. Firing commenced without, or rather contrary to his orders. Fournier fired a pistol almost at his breast. He was arrested, but La Fayette caused him to be set at liberty. Notwithstanding this, he was accused of having assassinated the *patriots*. After this event, the national guard grew furious; they imprecated the Jacobins, wished to destroy by a cannonade the *club*, which they called a cavern, and disperse the people who frequented it. La Fayette opposed them. When the constitution was accepted in 1791, he voted for the amnesty demanded by the king, and resigned the command of the national guard, since, as he derived his powers from the revolution, these powers ought to cease with it. The municipality, then constitutional, caused to be struck off a medal of gold in honor of La Fayette, and gave him a bust of Washington. He had sacrificed a great part of his fortune for the revolution, never being willing to accept the remuneration which the city often offered him from time to time. When war was on the point of being declared by the national assembly, against Austria and Prussia, the king gave him the command of the army of the centre, destined to cover the frontier of Ardennes. This army took the field the beginning of May 1792, but remained inactive. At the time of the outrages of June 20, he addressed to his army an order of the day which excited in it a universal indignation against the Jacobins. Addresses, in which the punishment of this crime was called for, were signed by all the corps, and the



General was desired to communicate them to the King and the National Assembly. The republicans who till then had kept terms with La Fayette, hoping to draw him over to their party, came out against him with the greatest violence. The General himself went to Paris, appeared at the bar of the Assembly, and called for vengeance on the insult to the King and the constitution. He could obtain nothing, the business was referred to the committees, and instead of succeeding in his demand, the republicans, in concert with the Jacobins, had the boldness to demand that he himself should be indicted. He was well received, however, by the National Guard. A deputation of Grenadiers from the different battalions came to present him the homage of his former companions in arms, planted before the door of his hotel, an enormous tree of liberty, hung with tri-colored ribbons, and begged him to place himself at their head, and destroy before his departure the *infernal club*, where all the disorder was fomented. He refused, saying, the majority of the Assembly being constitutional, there was no cause for alarm. Events soon taught him, how small was the power of this nominal majority to resist their audacious adversaries. Before his departure he invited the King to place himself in the midst of his army, to escape the swords of the factious party, and he offered to ensure his safety. But the indecision of the King, and the prejudices of the Queen, prevented the King from availing himself of the last means of safety. The republicans introduced into the Assembly their project of indicting the General. It was rejected by two thirds of the voices; but this deliberation was itself the signal for the revolution of August 10th. La Fayette was just on the point of fighting the Prussians when he heard of this revolution. He wished at first to face the storm, ordered the commissioners who were sent to depose him to be arrested, and addressed his troops in a proclamation, in which after having placed the affair in the most odious color, he told them to choose between *Petion*, and the King and *constitution*. No one hesitated, all the army cried *Vive la Roi, Vive la constitution*. But the next day he left the army, depending but little, and with some reason on the first ebullition of enthusiasm. He was accompanied by some of his officers.

It was then that M. La Fayette terminated his revolutionary career, a striking example of the rewards which the people reserve for their favorites. When his departure was known, the Capuchin Chabot immediately put a price upon his head—he was declared an emigrant, and the commune



of Paris, among other outrages, had the die of the medal, which had been struck in honor of him the year before, broken by the executioner. He had hardly passed the frontier, when he was arrested at Luxembourg, where some emigrants, who regarded him as the principal author of the revolution, loaded him with insults. The Duke of Saxe Teschen even told him that he was reserved for the scaffold. He was afterwards delivered to the king of Prussia, who had him conducted to Wessel, and then to Magdeburgh, where he remained a year in prison.

The king of Prussia, upon making peace with France in 1795, gave up his prisoner to the Austrians, who transferred him to Olmutz, where he was still more severely treated, and suffered severely from sickness. His physicians requested that his situation might be ameliorated; and it was at this time, that Dr. Bollman, and a young man of the name of Huger, (now living in South-Carolina) whose father had entertained La Fayette at his house in America, executed the daring project of carrying him off, at the time he went out to take the air; but he was retaken eight leagues from Olmutz, and kept in still closer confinement. His illness became more serious; he was left without any assistance, even without light or linen. At the end of the year 1796, his virtuous wife and daughter obtained permission to share his confinement, thereby making the best eulogy of his virtues as a husband and father. At last the events of the war brought about his deliverance. General Bonaparte pursuing his success against Austria, in his campaign of 1797, forced that power to set him at liberty. M. La Fayette did not return to France immediately. He stopped at Hamburgh, and did not enter his country till after the 18th Brumaire. Bonaparte offered him, at that time, a place in his senate, but he excused himself, and retired to one of his estates which had not been sold, and where he has lived for a long time a stranger to politics. Bonaparte, irritated by his refusal, swore to La Fayette a hatred, which descended even to his son. Whatever zeal was shown by this young man in his service, he would never promote him in his rank, nor ever bestow on him the cross of the Legion of honor; whenever he found the name of La Fayette in a report, he angrily struck it out.

After the 20th of March, 1815, the Marquis La Fayette was chosen deputy in the chamber of representatives, by the electors of the department of Seine and Marne, and he obtained fifty votes for the presidency. He did not speak in this assembly until the moment when Bonaparte, con-



quered at Waterloo, was considered as irrecoverably lost. La Fayette voted then, neither for Napoleon nor for his son, but for what he called *national independence*. This is the speech which he pronounced, June 21, 1815, "when, for the first time, after a silence of many years, I raise a voice that the old friends of liberty may still remember, I feel myself urged to speak to you of the dangers of the country, which you alone have the power of saving. Dark reports were spread, they are unfortunately confirmed. This is the moment for us to rally about the old tri-colored standard, that of '89, that of liberty, of equality, and of public order; it is that alone which we have to defend ourselves against foreign pretensions and domestic treachery. Permit, gentlemen, a veteran in this sacred cause, who has always been a stranger to the spirit of faction, to lay before you some preliminary resolutions, of which I hope you will appreciate the necessity. Article 1. The chamber of representatives declares that the independence of the nation is threatened. 2. The chamber declares itself permanent—any attempt to dissolve it is an act of high treason; whoever is guilty of such an attempt, shall be declared a traitor to his country, and shall be tried immediately as such. 3d. The army of the line and the National Guard, who have fought and are still fighting to defend the liberty, the independence and the territory of France, have deserved well of their country. 4th. The minister of the interior is invited to assemble the general staff, the commanders and majors of legions of the Parisian national guard, in order to advise respecting the means of giving arms, and bringing to the greatest perfection this citizen guard, whose zeal and patriotism, tried for twenty-six years, offers a sure guarantee to liberty, property, the tranquillity of the capital, and the inviolability of the representatives of the nation. 5th. The ministers of war, of foreign relations, of the police and of the interior, are invited immediately to meet this assembly." This project was adopted with slight modifications. M. La Fayette was afterwards appointed one of the commissioners, chosen by the commission of government, to enter into a negociation with the chiefs of the allied powers who were approaching Paris. It is known that this mission had no success. After the chamber was dissolved, M. La Fayette returned to his home—he re-appeared on the political scenes, at the elections in 1817, and he obtained a number of votes for the Paris deputation.

[With the subsequent history of this great and good man, almost every person



is probably acquainted. No man ever so completely engrossed public attention—no man perhaps ever more richly deserved the gratitude and veneration of a free people.]

## URIAN OAKES,

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

URIAN OAKES was the fourth President of Harvard college, at which institution he graduated in 1649. He was a native of England, from whence he was brought to America when very young. In his early childhood, he exhibited a mild and amiable disposition, by which he was distinguished through life. He appeared to have a fondness for astronomical pursuits, and the next year after he graduated, he published a set of calculations with the following title: "MDCL. An ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1650. Being the third after Leap year and from the Creation 5682. Calculated for the Longitude of 315 degr. and Elevation of the Pole Arctick 42 degr. & 30 min. & may generally serve for the most part of *New-England*. *Parvum parva decent, sed inest sua gratia parvis.*\*

He soon went to England, and was settled in the ministry at Titchfield, in Hampshire. Being silenced, in 1662, with the other non-conforming ministers, he found an asylum in a respectable family, and afterwards preached in another congregation. Such was his celebrity for learning and piety, that the church and society of Cambridge, on the decease of Mr. Mitchel in 1673, sent a messenger to England to invite him to become their minister. He accepted the invitation; but, through various circumstances, did not commence his labors in Cambridge till November 3, 1671. Being placed at the head of Harvard college after the death of Dr. Hoar, he commenced the duties of this office April 7, 1675, still, however, retaining the charge of his flock. But on the second of February, 1680, the corporation appointed him President, and persuaded him to be inaugurated, and to devote himself exclusively to this object. He died July 25, 1681, in the fiftieth year of his age, and was succeeded by Mr. Rogers in the college, and by Mr. Gookin in the church of Cambridge. He was a man of extensive erudition and distinguished usefulness. He excelled equally as a scholar, as a divine, and as a christian. By his contemporaries he was considered as one of the most resplendent lights that

\* This Almanack was printed at Cambridge, in 1650, but the name of the printer is not mentioned on the title page.



ever shone in this part of the world. He was very humble with all his greatness, like the full ear of corn, which hangs near the ground. In the opinion of Dr. Mather, America never had a greater master of the true, pure, Ciceronian Latin, of his skill in which language an extract from one of his commencement orations is preserved as a specimen in the *Magnalia*. He published an artillery sermon, entitled, the unconquerable, all conquering, and more than conquering christian soldier, 1672; election sermon, 1673; a sermon, at Cambridge, on the choice of their military officers; a fast sermon; and an elegy in poetry on the death of the Rev. Mr. Shepard, of Charlestown, 1678.

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COL. WILLIAM GREGG.

WILLIAM GREGG was born at Londonderry, N. H. October 21, 1730. He was the son of Capt. John Gregg, who emigrated with his father, Capt. James Gregg, from the county of Antrim, in Ireland, at about the age of 16. This family were among the first settlers in Londonderry, in the year 1719.

Col. Gregg, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, commanded a company of minute men in the town of Londonderry, which he marched to the relief of his countrymen in Boston, early in the year 1775; and tarried there till more urgent calls required his presence at home, as muster-master for his regiment, and a member of the committee of safety.

The ensuing year he was commissioned by the Council of the State, to be major in the first regiment of militia raised in New-Hampshire, to recruit the army at New-York, where he performed various laborious services, and suffered numerous privations and hardships. In the year 1777, Col. Gregg and James Betton, Esq. were appointed agents to proceed to the seat of government, then at Baltimore, where they obtained and brought to the New-England States, upwards of \$1100,000, for the purpose of prosecuting the war. After making disbursements to Gen. Clinton, in New-York, and at Hartford, Conn. he returned to Boston, and from thence to his native State, when he received the thanks of the Legislature for his services.

In the same year he sustained a commission of Lt. Col. in the brigade commanded by the intrepid and immortal Stark, and commanded the vanguard in the memorable battle of Bennington, where he was honored by the confidence and approbation of that distinguished officer.



At the close of the war he retired to his farm, and employed himself in the delightful pursuits of husbandry, till within a few years of his death. He deceased at Londonderry, on the 16th September, 1824, at the age of 93.

The leading feature in the character of Col. Gregg was perseverance. Whatever he undertook, he saw accomplished. In the prime of life, his industry and resolution in the discharge of his affairs was unrivalled. Those who were in his employ, partook of the same spirit, for he went forward and cheered them, in the midst of severe toil, with tales of "high emprise" and pleasing anecdote. He inherited the spirit of hospitality, for which the emigrants of Ireland have long been signalized. His house was always the resting place of the weary, and none left it without feasting on the bounties of his board. Youth and age were delighted in his company, and his hospitality gained him numerous friends, in addition to those who esteemed him for the good he had done his country.

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FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

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CINCINNATUS—No. CIV.

GOVERNMENT.

When treating, in former numbers, of the government of the United States, I inadvertently omitted the executive power which the constitution and laws vest in certain officers; it is now proper to revert to them. The duty of these officers is not to make, but, under the direction of the president, to execute existing laws; and some of them possess a portion of judicial authority, and decide the accounts and claims which individuals have upon the nation. Several of these offices existed before the constitution of the United States was formed; and that instrument explicitly provides that the president "may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices."

My object is to give a concise account of the origin, and principal duties required of the heads of the several departments.—The first in order of time, as well as the most important to the nation and its government, is the *department of State*. This office grows out of the very nature of national government. It commenced in an early stage of our revolution, and in fact, existed before our independence was proclaimed. When first established, it was not exercised by a single individual, but by several men under different names, and with different degrees of authori-



ly. On the 29th November 1775, congress resolved, that a committee of five of its members, should be appointed for the sole purpose of corresponding with our friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world, who should lay their correspondence before congress when required. It does not appear that the members of this board, were to receive any compensation for these services, but provision was made to defray the expence that should arise in carrying on their correspondence, and such agents as they should send on that service. On the 17th April 1777, congress changed their style to that of a committee *for foreign affairs*, and provided a secretary with a salary.

But experience proved that the variety, importance and increasing duties of that office, could not with propriety be performed by a committee of congress, unless the members of that committee grossly neglected or totally abandoned their duty as representatives of the states who elected them. It also appeared that the duties of the department might be performed with greater dispatch and safety, and with more propriety by one man than by a number. Congress, therefore, on the 10th of January, 1781, resolved, that an office should be forthwith established for the department of foreign affairs, to be kept in the place where congress should reside, and for the dispatch of the business of that office, instead of a committee, a secretary should be appointed, to be styled *secretary for foreign affairs*. That it should be his duty to keep and preserve all the books and papers belonging to the department of foreign affairs; receive and report the applications of all foreigners; correspond with the ministers of the United States at foreign courts, and with the ministers of foreign powers, and other persons, for the purpose of obtaining the most extensive and useful information relative to foreign affairs, to be laid before Congress when required; to transmit such communications, as Congress shall direct, to the ministers of the United States and others at foreign courts, and in foreign countries; and for the purpose of acquiring better information of the affairs of the nation, and an opportunity of explaining his reports respecting his department, he had liberty to attend Congress, who then sat with closed doors.

On the 22d of February, 1782, congress repealed the resolve last mentioned, and ordered that the officer should be called *secretary to the United States of America for the department of foreign affairs*; that members of congress should have access to his books, records, and papers, but not take copies of those of a secret nature, without the special permission of congress.

That the correspondence and communications with the ministers, consuls, and agents of the United States at foreign courts, should be carried through his office, and that he might correspond with all persons from whom he might obtain useful information; but letters from him to our ministers, and to foreign



ministers, relating to treaties, conventions, and great national subjects, should be approved by congress before they were transmitted.

He was required to correspond with the governors and presidents of the several States, to give them such information as would be useful to the States, or to the United States; and to state the complaints that should be urged against the government of any of the States, or the citizens thereof, by the subjects of foreign powers, so that justice might be done agreeably to the laws of such state, or the charge proved to be groundless, and the honor of the government vindicated.

To receive the applications of all foreigners, relative to his department, which are designed to be submitted to Congress—advise the mode in which the memorials and evidence shall be stated so as to afford congress the most comprehensive view of the subject, and, if he judges it necessary, accompany such memorial with his report thereon; he may concert measures with the ministers or officers of foreign powers to procure amicable redress of private injuries, which any citizen of the United States may have received from a foreign power, or the subject thereof.

To report on all cases expressly referred to him by Congress for that purpose, and on all others relating to his department, which may appear to him necessary.

He had liberty at all times to meet with Congress, but when summoned or ordered by the president he was bound to attend; and might personally, or in writing, explain his report, and answer objections. He was to have free access to the papers and records of the United States; and required to obtain information of the state of foreign countries, their commerce, finances, naval and military strength—the character of sovereigns and ministers, and, generally, such political intelligence as might be useful to the United States.

On the 25th of November following, congress authorised him to communicate to foreign ministers residing in the United States, all such acts and resolutions of congress, and articles of intelligence which they might receive, as he should judge proper, except those which congress should specially require to be kept secret.

On the 11th of February, 1785, congress resolved, That all communications to and from congress, on the subject of foreign affairs, should be made through him, and all letters, memorials, or other papers, on the subject of foreign affairs for congress, shall be addressed to him; and those which are in a foreign language, and which may be communicated to congress, he shall accompany with a translation into English, to be made by an interpreter, whom he shall appoint to translate all such papers as may be referred to him. And on the 12th of February, 1788, congress authorised and directed him to grant sea-letters. These are the principal powers granted to this officer, and the duties which



he was required to perform, previous to the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

After the organization of the government under the constitution, various laws were passed by congress relating to this subject. July 17, 1789, they enacted a law for establishing an executive department, which they denominated the *department of foreign affairs*. The Secretary to perform such duties as the president should require, relative to correspondencies, commissions, instructions to and with our public ministers and consuls; negotiations with public ministers from foreign nations; memorials and applications from foreign public ministers, and foreigners, as well as such other matters respecting foreign affairs, as the president should assign; and conduct the business of the department as he should direct and order.

The law of the 15th September, 1789, changed the name of the office to that of *department of state*, and its principal officer to *secretary of state*; which they still retain.

The Secretary of State is to receive and deposit in his office, the original laws and resolutions passed by congress, and the treaties and conventions, made with other nations, and record them. He is to have the custody and keeping of the seal of the United States; and of all books, records, and papers which were in the office of the secretary of congress previous to the year 1789; to procure from time to time, such of the statutes of the several states as may not be in his office; and to receive and record deeds to the United States of certain lands in Georgia.

He is to publish and distribute all treaties made by the United States, and all the laws and resolves passed by congress. The laws and treaties to be published in not exceeding three newspapers in each state, and at the end of each session of congress, publish eleven thousand copies in the pamphlet form, with an alphabetical index. To publish and distribute certain documents, and to subscribe for others, for the use of the government. To publish the secret journals of the revolutionary congress, and the correspondence of its ministers; the journal of the convention that formed the constitution of the United States; the laws of some of the territories; every second year a list of all the officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States, with the annual amount of compensation and pay allowed to each; and every tenth year, the census of the inhabitants.

Whenever a census is taken of the inhabitants of the United States, he is to direct and instruct the marshals of the several districts in the principles and modes of doing it, and the forms in which the returns shall be made to his office; and has discretionary authority to allow them additional pay for certain extra services.

He is to grant letters patent for useful inventions and discoveries; and receive and deposit in his office a copy of every map, chart, and book, where the copy right is secured.



He has authority to make a seal for his department, and all copies of records and papers authenticated under it, shall be evidence equally as the original record or paper.

He is *ex-officio* commissioner of the sinking fund.

He is to adjust and settle the accounts of our ministers to foreign courts, and our consuls in foreign countries, and in some cases, upon such principles as he shall deem just and *equitable*.— This discretionary *equity-power* has been by particular laws given to him in the case of other individuals.

He is required to advance money for the relief of sick and destitute American seamen in foreign countries, settle the accounts with the agents to whom it was advanced, and annually report to congress an abstract of the monies so paid. And for monies expended for foreign intercourse, in cases where the president deems it not advisable to specify the purpose for which it was paid, the secretary's certificate, made by order of the president is to be received as conclusive evidence of the payment.

He is bound to affix the seal of the United States to all civil commissions to the officers of the United States, and countersign them, and the proclamations issued by the president relative to the ratification of treaties, arrangements with foreign nations, suspension of particular laws, &c.

He is not only charged with drawing instructions to our ministers at foreign courts and maintaining a regular correspondence with them, but has been repeatedly appointed as the sole agent for the government to negotiate treaties with foreign ministers who reside in this country.

CINCINNATUS.

September 3, 1824.

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## TALES OF THE REVOLUTION—No. II.

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### SERGEANT JASPER.

At the commencement of the revolutionary war, Sergeant Jasper enlisted in the 2d South-Carolina regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Moultrie. He distinguished himself in a particular manner at the attack which was made upon Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, the 28th of June, 1776. In the warmest part of the contest, the flag-staff was severed by a cannon ball, and the flag fell to the bottom of the ditch on the outside of the works. This accident was considered by the anxious inhabitants of Charleston as putting an end to the contest, by striking the American flag to the enemy. The moment that Jasper made the discovery that the flag had fallen, he jumped from one of the embrasures, and mounted the colors, which he tied to a sponge



staff, and replanted them on the parapet, where he supported them until another flag-staff was procured. The subsequent activity and enterprize of this patriot, induced Col. Moultrie to give him a sort of roving commission, to go and come at pleasure, confident that he was always usefully employed. He was privileged to select such men from the regiment as he should choose, to accompany him in his enterprizes. His parties consisted generally of five or six; and he often returned with prisoners before Moultrie was apprized of his absence. Jasper was distinguished for his humane treatment when an enemy fell into his power. His ambition appears to have been limited to the characteristics of bravery, humanity, and usefulness to the cause in which he was engaged. When it was in his power to kill, but not capture, it was his practice to permit a single prisoner to escape. By his sagacity and enterprize he often succeeded in the capture of those who were lying in ambush for him.

In one of these excursions, an instance of bravery and humanity is recorded by the biographer of Gen. Marion, which would stagger credulity, if it was not well attested. While he was examining the British camp at Ebenezer, all the sympathy of his great heart was awakened by the distresses of a Mrs. Jones, whose husband, an American by birth, had taken the King's protection, and been confined in irons for deserting the royal cause after he had taken the oath of allegiance. Her well founded belief was, that nothing short of the life of her husband would atone for the offence with which he was charged. Anticipating the awful scene of a beloved husband expiring upon a gibbet, had excited inexpressible emotions of grief and distraction.

Jasper secretly consulted with his companion, Sergeant Newton, whose feelings for the distressed female and her child were equally excited with his own, upon the practicability of releasing Jones from his impending fate. Tho' they were unable to suggest a plan of operation, they were determined to watch for the most favorable opportunity, and make the effort. The departure of Jones and several others (all in irons) to Savannah, for trial, under a guard consisting of a sergeant, a corporal, and eight men, was ordered upon the succeeding morning. Within two miles of Savannah, about thirty yards from the main road, is a spring of fine water, surrounded by a deep and thick underwood, where travellers often halt to refresh themselves with a cool draught from the pure fountain. Jasper and his companion considered this the most favorable to their enter-



prize. They accordingly passed the guard, and concealed themselves near the spring. When the enemy came up, they halted, and only two of the guard remained with the prisoners, while the others leaned their guns against trees in a careless manner, and went to the spring. Jasper and Newton seized two of the muskets, and disabled two sentinels. The possession of all the arms placed the enemy in their power, and compelled them to surrender. The irons were taken off, and arms put in the hands of those who had been prisoners, and the whole party arrived at Perrysburgh the next morning, and joined the American camp.

There are but few instances upon record where personal exertions, even for self-preservation from certain prospects of death, would have induced resort to an act so desperate of execution. How much more laudable was this where the spring to action was roused by the lamentations of a female, unknown to the adventurers!

Subsequent to the gallant defence at Sullivan's Island, Col. Moultrie's regiment was presented with a stand of colors by Mrs. Elliot, which she had richly embroidered with her own hands, and as a reward for Jasper's particular merit, Gov. Rutledge presented him with a very handsome sword. During the assault against Savannah, two officers had been killed, and one wounded endeavouring to plant these columns upon the enemy's parapet upon the spring hill redoubt. Just before the retreat was ordered, Jasper endeavoured to replace them upon the works, and while he was in the act, received a mortal wound, and fell into the ditch.—When a retreat was ordered, he recollected the honorable conditions, upon which the donor presented the colours to his regiment, and among the last acts of his life, succeeded in bringing them off. Major Horry called to see him soon after the retreat, to whom it is said, he made the following communication: "I have got my furlough. That sword was presented to me by Gov. Rutledge, for my services in the defence of fort Moultrie—give it to my father, and tell him, I have won it in honour. If the old man should weep, tell him his son died in the hope of a better life. Tell Mrs. Elliot that I lost my life supporting the colours, which she presented to our regiment. Should you ever see Jones, his wife and son, tell them, that Jasper is gone, but that the remembrance of that battle which he fought for them, brought a secret joy to his heart, when it was about to stop its motion forever." He expired a few minutes after closing this sentence.



## BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

About a year since, the Legislature of Massachusetts incorporated an Association for the purpose of erecting a monument, commemorative of the action of the 17th June, 1775, on Bunker's Hill. The Association is composed of some of the most distinguished of our countrymen, and the objects they have in view deserve universal encouragement. A circular has recently been published by the Directors of this Association, from which we make the following extracts :

It would be a very superfluous, though a pleasing task, to insist upon the importance of the event to be commemorated in the monument proposed. The action of the 17th of June, 1775, is too well known, not merely to Americans, but to the readers of history throughout the world, to require any attempt at illustration. It may only be observed, that this action is most important, considered merely in the astonishing resistance made by raw militia, badly armed, scantily provided with ammunition, facing an enemy for the first time, and that enemy the flower of the best troops in the world; and actually killing and wounding a number scarcely less than the whole of their own engaged. It is still more worthy of commemoration, when we consider it in its effect on the fortunes of the war, in teaching the enemy to respect the spirit of the people whom he had endeavored to crush, and inspiring America herself with the consciousness of her own power. Lastly, the spectacle itself, presented by the action, was justly styled by General Burgoyne, who witnessed it from Boston, 'one of the greatest scenes of war that can be conceived;'—the reinforcements moving over the water, the fire of the floating batteries and ships of war, the flames from three hundred houses in Charlestown, the ascent of the British troops, pausing from time to time, as their artillery played upon the American works, the coolness and intrepidity with which that fire was sustained by our countrymen, and the fatal precision with which they returned it, the broken and recoiling lines of the enemy, the final retreat of the gallant band, who had withstood them; the tens of thousands looking on from the house-tops, and steeples, and hills of Boston and all the neighboring country, and beholding with the most conflicting emotions the awful struggle in their view. It would, perhaps, be difficult to select in histo-



ry an event more entitled to celebration by the character of the exploit, its great national effects, its astonishing grandeur, and its affecting incidents.

The spot itself, on which this memorable action took place, is extremely favorable for becoming the scite of a monumental structure. Competent judges have pronounced the heights of Charlestown to exceed any spot on our coast, in their adaptation to the object in view. Their position between the Mystic and the Charles, with the expanse of the harbor of Boston, and its beautiful islands in front, has long attracted the notice of the stranger. An elevated monument on this spot would be the first landmark of the mariner, in his approach to our harbor; while the whole neighboring country, comprising the towns of Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge, Medford, Malden, and Chelsea, with their rich fields, villages and spires, the buildings of the University, the bridges, the numerous ornamental country seats and improved plantations, the whole bounded by a distant line of hills, and forming a landscape which cannot be surpassed in variety and beauty, would be spread out, as in a picture, to the eye of the spectator, on the summit of the proposed structure.

Nor are these the only natural advantages of the spot. Though essentially rural in many of its features, it rises above one of our most flourishing towns, the seat of several important national establishments, where the noble ships of war of the American Republic seem to guard the approach to the spot where her first martyrs fought and bled. Its immediate vicinity to Boston, and its convenient distance from Salem, make the access to it direct from the centres of our most numerous, wealthy, and active population; and will be the means of keeping continually in sight, or bringing frequently to view, to the greatest masses of the community, the imposing memorial of an event, which ought never to be absent from their memory, as its effects are daily and hourly brought home to the business and bosom of every American citizen.

These are a few of the circumstances, very briefly stated, which point out the battle of the 17th of June, 1775, as a suitable event to be commemorated; and which illustrate the great adaptation of the spot where it was fought, to the erection of a monumental structure. The present moment seems peculiarly marked out as auspicious to the enterprize. Fifty years have now nearly elapsed, since the curtain rose on this momentous scene of our national drama. A half of one of those great periods, by which the history of our race is reckoned, is drawing to its close, and bringing with it the



jubilee of our political existence. This long period has laid down in the soil which they combined to liberate, most of the high minded men, who raised their hands or their voices in those trying times. A few only remain, the venerable witnesses of what we may do to show our gratitude towards those, to whom we owe all 'that makes it life to live,' our liberty. A few only remain to carry to their compatriots, who have gone before them, the welcome tidings, that we tenderly cherish their memory, and that we are determined to bestow upon it every mark of honorable and grateful respect. The presence of these few revolutionary patriots and heroes among us, seems to give a peculiar character to this generation. It binds us by an affecting association to the momentous days, the searching trials, the sacrifices, and dangers, to which *they* were called. The feeble hands and grey hairs of those, who before we were living, faced death, that we, their children, might be born free, are a sight, which this generation ought not to behold without emotion; a sight which calls upon us not to delay those public expressions of gratitude, which soon will be too late for those we would most wish to honor.

Nor is the present moment, in other respects, less adapted to this honorable enterprize. It is a time, not indeed of adventurous speculations and dazzling gains, but of steady general prosperity. Dwelling houses and ware houses are rising in unexampled numbers in our large towns; manufactures with equal rapidity, and on the most solid footing, are advancing in every district of the country; and agriculture, the great substantial interest, the basis of every other pursuit, is daily assuming an improved, liberal, and more productive character. It is only when we compare these well known features of our present position with the general languor, the scanty population, and the poverty which existed at the opening of the revolutionary war, that we can do justice to our present prosperity. Nor is this enough. Now in the days of our independence, of our prosperity, of our growing internal wealth, of our participation in all the world's commerce, of our enjoyment of every thing which can make a people happy, we ought to remember the sacrifices and losses of our fathers. No grateful mind can, from the fruits of this unexampled welfare, refuse to bestow a trifle upon a work, proposed as a decent and becoming tribute to the memory of the great and good men, to whose disinterestedness, in putting to hazard their property and their lives, we owe our being, our rights, our property, our all.



The general propriety and expediency of erecting public monuments of the kind proposed, are acknowledged by all. They form not only the most conspicuous ornament, with which we can adorn our towns and our high places, but they are the best proof we can exhibit to strangers, that our sensibility is strong and animated toward those great achievements, and greater characters, to which we owe all our national blessings. There surely is not one among us, who would not experience a strong satisfaction, in conducting a stranger to the foot of a monumental structure, rising in decent majesty on this memorable spot.

Works of this kind also have the happiest influence in exciting and nourishing the national and patriotic sentiment. Our government has been called, and truly is, a government of *opinion*; but it is one of *sentiment* still more. It is not the judgment only of this people, which dictates a preference of our institutions; but it is a strong, deep-seated, in-born sentiment; a feeling, a passion for liberty. It is a becoming expression of this sentiment to honor, in every way, the memories and character of our fathers; to adorn a spot where their noble blood was spilt, and not surrender it uncared for, to the plough. Years, it is to be remembered, are rapidly passing away; and the glorious tradition of our national emancipation which we received from them, will descend more faintly to our successors. The patriotic sentiment, which binds us together more strongly than compacts and constitutions, will, if permitted, grow cold from mere lapse of time. We owe these monuments therefore not less to the character of our posterity, than to the memory of our fathers. These events must not lose their interest. Our children, and our children's children have a right to these feelings, cherished and kept warm by a worthy transmission. It is the order of nature that the generation to achieve nobly, should be succeeded by the generation worthily to record, and gratefully to commemorate. We are not called to the fire and the sword; to meet the appalling array of armies; to taste the bitter cup of imperial wrath and vengeance proffered to an ill provided land. We are chosen for the easier, more grateful, but not less bounden duty, of commemorating and honoring the labors, sacrifices, and sufferings of the great men of those dark times.

There is one point of view, in which we seem to be strongly called upon to engage in the erection of works like that proposed. The beautiful and noble arts of design and architecture have hitherto been engaged in arbitrary and des-



potic service. The pyramids and obelisks of Egypt, the monumental columns of Trajan and Aurelius, have paid no tribute to the rights or feelings of man. Majestic or graceful as they are, they bear no record but that of sovereignty, sometimes cruel and tyrannical, and sometimes mild; but never that of a great, enlightened, and generous people. Providence, which has given us the senses to observe, the taste to admire, and the skill to execute these beautiful works of art, cannot have intended that, in a flourishing nation of freemen, there should be no scope for their erection. Our fellow citizens of Baltimore have set us a noble example of redeeming the arts to the cause of free institutions, in the imposing monument they have erected to the memory of those who fell in defending their city. If we cannot be the first to set up a structure of this character, let us not be other than the first to improve upon the example; to arrest and fix the feelings of our generation on the important events of an earlier and more momentous struggle, and to redeem the pledge of gratitude to the high souled heroes of that trying day.

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**ORIGINAL LETTERS.**

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*Extracts from the Correspondence of Gov. Belcher, &c.*

[Continued from page 256.]

*From Secretary Waldron to Gov. Belcher, dated September 30, 1748. [Extract.]* "The reason of my writing now is, because I have heard your Excellency's friends are meditating on some method to re-instate you at Boston, which if true may be counter-worked by the Kittery Kn—t's interest; for I have been told several times within one or two days, that he has advice by the last ships that his friends are getting Massachusetts for him, with a good prospect of success. Some carry it so far as to say, he has an absolute promise. Thus much I thought proper to hint, supposing it might be of service to your Excellency to know it, if you had any thoughts of being re-fix'd in the Massachusetts chair.

The Boston prints have this week proclaimed your Excellency's marriage; which I hope will prove as happy as it is now public."

*From Gov. Belcher to Secretary Waldron, dated Burlington, N. J. Dec. 29, 1748. [Extract.]* "I have received your few lines, of 30th Sept., in which you suggest nothing new, but a meditation of my friends; in this I am obliged to them,



but it's an affair of so grave a nature, that I do not incline to take one step in it, without a previous consultation with some choice friends at my cabin in this village.

I have lately had a very respectful letter from (late Madms) D-ngl-r, wherein he seems to rise upon his trig, and is now actually making a push for great things ; and at his request, I now enclose him a letter to a friend in London, in his favor, who is able to do service ; and his son (who, with the great brother, is to join in the solicitation) is to supply the unum, and which he assures me will not be wanting, to the tune of 1000 pieces ; indeed, this seems to me more likely than any attempt of the Sapling.

I thank your kind wishes upon my marriage."

*From Gov. Belcher to Secretary Waldron, dated Burlington, August 7, 1749. [Extract.]* "Of the three candidates, I think Sir K——y stands the fairest, especially if he will commute his half pay for it. I really think it an insult upon all Governors and government to mention the names of Rh—d—m—nt—do, or the S—pl—ng. However, by my latest letters from London, (in May) I don't find the least lisp of an alteration. Nor do I think the hankering Attentates push in the most proper and effectual manner. I am sensible that a change is your aim, and that in such case you think things can't be worse ; yet this will be just according to the hands a new cormorant may fall into. If K——y fails, I think the others will only beat the bush for some strange hound to catch the hare.

I can form no rational view of what my friends seem to be warmly desirous of. Wishers and woulders are but poor house builders ; a good solicitor at home, with a pocket full of yellow dust, might do something ; but alas where is such an one to be found ? As to myself, I would not pass through another purgatory of a three year's voyage, dancing attendance, and expense, for the King's favor, in making me Vice-Roy of his English America ; indeed, sir, if I know my own heart, I would not. I am just at the heels of 68, and not only contented, but thankful in my present situation ; and yet I don't enjoy my quondam health."

*From Secretary Waldron to Gov. Belcher, dated December 29, 1749. [Extract.]* "Sir William's departure was almost as sudden in regard to himself, as to any body else ; for it was not a determined point till the Thursday noon preceding the Saturday morning that he sailed ; and what fixed his resolution was the receipt of a letter from Admiral



Warren, which urged his hastening home on various occasions ; but more especially to assist in settling their Louisbourg accounts ; therefore, I don't apprehend a coolness in friendship can be inferred from his not giving your Excellency a previous notice. I cannot be of opinion, that he has the least view toward Massachusetts ; but on the contrary, am persuaded he would make New-Hampshire his choice, if he had his option of the two. This I have in such a way, as leaves no room with me for doubt. I know the Boston politicians conjecture as your Excellency hints, but their thoughts are but chimerical imaginations. What I ground my opinion on comes from his s—n in L——n, who is his prime minister and cabinet counsellor. Moreover, there are circumstances to convince, that there is no feint or artifice in the case. It is supposed the Duke *Trinkalo* will move the waters *Acheron* to remove his quondam friend the *Learned*, and will make an attempt to be the successor."

[To be continued.]

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MISCELLANIES.

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*Officers of the New-Hampshire Regiment in the Crown Point Expedition, 1755.*

In 1755, three expeditions were undertaken by the English against the French forts in America, viz. one against Fort Duquesne, on the Ohio, conducted by Gen. Braddock, one against Niagara, by Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, and a third against Crown Point, by General Johnson. For the expedition against Crown point the province of New-Hampshire raised five hundred men, who were placed under the command of Col. Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable.

We have lately been favored with a journal kept by one of the officers belonging to Col. Blanchard's regiment, from which we copy the names of the field and company officers.

Col. Joseph Blanchard.  
Lieut. Col. Josiah Willard.  
Major ——— Matthews.  
Adjutant, Nathaniel Morse.

*Company Officers.*

Capt Josiah Gage  
Lieut. ——— Emery  
Ensign ——— Whitney  
Clerk ——— Farley

Capt. John Tasker  
Lieut. ——— Evans  
Ensign ——— Titcomb  
Clerk



Capt. Robert Rogers  
Lieut. John Stark  
Ensign Abraham Perry  
Clerk Hugh Sterling

Capt. John Goffe  
Lieut. John Moore  
Ensign Nathaniel Martin  
Clerk Thomas Merrill

Capt. Joseph Eastman  
Lieut. Nathaniel Abbot  
Ensign Jonathan Hubbard  
Clerk Nathaniel Morse

Capt. Peter Powers  
Lieut. Benjamin Abbot  
Ensign William Cummings  
Clerk — Colburn

Capt. [Thomas] Tash  
Lieut. Nehemiah Lovewell  
Ensign Wilder Willard  
Clerk Bryan —

Capt. — Symmes  
Lieut. — Gerrish  
Ensign — Page  
Clerk James Swan

Capt. John Moor  
Lieut. —  
Ensign James Todd  
Clerk Ezekiel Steel

Capt. Nathaniel Folsom  
Lieut. — Gilman

Commissary Jonathan Lovewell

Chaplain Samuel Emerson\*

Surgeons Drs. Anthony Emery and John Hale

Interpreter Jonathan Burbank

This regiment was ordered by Governor Wentworth, to proceed to Connecticut river, and build a fort at Cohos, supposing it to be in their way to Crownpoint. They first marched to Baker's-town, (Salisbury) where they began to build batteaux, and consumed time and provisions to no purpose. By Shirley's advice they quitted that futile employment, and made a fatiguing march through the woods, by the way of Number-four to Albany. Whilst Johnson lay encamped at Lake George, with his other forces, he posted the New-Hampshire regiment at Fort Edward. On the eighth of September, he was attacked in his camp, by Baron Dieskau, commanding a body of French regular troops, Canadians and Savages. On the morning of that day, a scouting party from Fort Edward discovered waggons burning in the road; upon which captain Nathaniel Folsom was ordered out, with eighty of the New-Hampshire regiment, and forty of New-York under captain McGennis. When they came to the place, they found the waggoners and the cattle dead; but no enemy was there. Hearing the report of guns, toward the lake, they hastened thither; and having approached within two miles, found the baggage of the French army, under the care of a guard, whom they attacked and dispersed.— When the retreating army of Dieskau appeared, about four

\* Probably Rev. Daniel Emerson, of Hollis.



o'clock in the afternoon, Folsom posted his men among the trees, and kept up a well directed fire, till night; the enemy retired with great loss, and he made his way to the camp, carrying his own wounded, and several French prisoners, with many of the enemy's packs. This well-timed engagement, in which but six men on our side were lost, deprived the French army of their ammunition and baggage; the remains of which were brought into camp the next day. After this the regiment of New-Hampshire joined the army. The men were employed in scouting, which service they performed in a manner so acceptable, that no other duty was required of them. Parties of them frequently went within view of the French fort at Crown-Point; and at one time they brought off the scalp of a French soldier, whom they killed near the gate.—*Belknap's Hist. N. H.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSRS. EDITORS,

The following extracts from an European Magazine for 1786, will prove, I hope, not unacceptable. They show at least the spirit of the times when they were written, and when the views then entertained are contrasted with our present situation, they exhibit in brighter colors the great improvements which America has within 36 years effected. I could have hardly thought it possible that such language as the following, should, in 1786, be used in their popular and periodical Magazines. I have made three extracts, one from January, one from August, and one from December, 1786.

*Jan. 1786.*—"The States of North America keep rushing more and more into anarchy, confusion, and political destruction. They are said to have concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Morocco: much good may it do them! They will not find it a very easy matter to feed him with presents, and even then, they would have more work on their hands than ever they will be able to perform."

*Aug. 1786.*—"America keeps receding farther and farther from peace and good order, prosperity, safety, and tranquility. She bid adieu to all these comfortable ingredients of national felicity, when she broke off her relation to, and connexion with Great Britain. Surrounded on every side by enemies, by land and water, unable to defend herself and protect her trade, without a friend to protect her or aid her efforts in



her own defence, she is left a prey to incensed inveterate Indians, and rapacious and piratical States. The prospect is truly alarming, hopeless, and desperate in the extreme! It is certainly right in our Government to leave the Americans on the ground of their own choosing, that is, of alienation from Great-Britain and her dependencies; there let them be, and let their Ambassador go wherever he pleases. His departure from us is a matter of no moment, not worthy of a serious conjecture or speculation of our meanest politicians."

*Dec. 1786.*—"Every account from America confirms the distractions that reign in those States, which, taking their rise from the absolute inability of the people to support the necessary expenses of independent governments, must necessarily subsist as long as their independency, nor will they probably enjoy a moment's tranquillity till they put themselves under the protection of some foreign power. The only alternative, therefore, left for them is to become subjects of France, or return to their former allegiance to England, and which of the two will be the most eligible, they may easily judge from a comparison of the treatment the French colonies from their mother country, with that which they formerly met with from Great-Britain. *Heaven forbid that Great-Britain should accept their offer! !*"

*Biographical Curiosity.*—It is asserted, that the greatest characters the world has known, have arisen from obscure origin. The following list, in proof of this assertion, might be greatly enlarged, and particularly by those who have been, or now are, eminent in the United States. Demosthenes was the son of a forgerman; Virgil, of a baker; Horace, of a freedman; Theophrates, of an old clothesman; Rosseau, the poet, of a shoemaker; J. J. Rosseau, of a watch-maker; Rollin the historian, of a cutler; Massillon, of a tanner; James Cook, of a very indigent peasant; Shakspeare, of very poor parents; Benjamin Franklin, of a tallow-chandler; James Monroe was the son of a mason; Rittenhouse was a goldsmith.

Here is encouragement for young men of genius. Through the means of industry, perseverance, of good habits, every obstacle to the road of everlasting fame has often been surmounted. If a young man of talents resolves to be eminent, and pursues the requisite course, he will become eminent.

It was a saying of the British Lord Halifax, that, "If ordinary beggars are whipped, the daily ones in fine clothes, out of a proportionable respect for their quality, ought to be hanged."



## APPENDIX.

### Spirit of the Newspapers.

#### GENERAL AND STAFF OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN 1783.

His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, General and  
Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.

##### *Aids de camp to the Commander in Chief.*

Lieut. Col. Tench Tilgham, Lieut. Col. David Cobb, Lieut.  
Col. William S. Smith, Lieut. Col. David Humphreys, Lieut. Col.  
Benjamin Walker.

Major Hodijah Baylies, *Extra aid.*

Jonathan Trumbull, Esq. *Secretary.*

Richard Varick, *Recording Secretary.*

##### *Major Generals.*

<i>Names.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Date of Commission.</i>	
Israel Putnam	Connecticut	June 19,	1775
Horatio Gates	Virginia	May 16,	1776
William Heath	Massachusetts	August 9,	"
Nathaniel Green	Rhode Island	"	"
William Earl of Sterling	New Jersey	February 19,	1777
Arthur St. Clair	Pennsylvania	"	"
Benjamin Lincoln	Massachusetts	"	"
Marquis de Lafayette	France	July 31,	"
Robert Howe	North Carolina	October 20,	"
Alexander M'Dougall	New-York	"	"
Baron Steuben	Poland	May 5,	1778
William Smallwood	Maryland	September 15,	1780
William Moultrie	South Carolina	November 14,	"
Henry Knox	Massachusetts	" 15,	"
Le Chevalier du Portail	France	" 16,	"

##### *Brigadier Generals.*

<i>Names.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Date of Commission.</i>	
James Clinton	New-York	August 9,	1776
Lachlan M'Intosh	Georgia	September 16,	"
John Patterson	Massachusetts	February 21,	1777
Anthony Wayne	Pennsylvania	"	"
George Weeden	Virginia	"	"
Peter Muhlenburg	do.	"	"



George Clinton	New-York	March 25,	1777
Edward Hand	Pennsylvania	April 1,	"
Charles Scott	Virginia	" 2,	"
Jedidiah Huntington	Connecticut	May 12,	"
John Stark	New-Hampshire	October 4,	"
Jethro Sumner	North Carolina	January 9,	1779
Isaac S. Huger	South Carolina	"	"
Mordecai Gist	Maryland	"	"
William Irvine	Pennsylvania	"	"
Daniel Morgan	Virginia	October 13,	1780
Moses Hazen		June 29,	1781
O. H. Williams	Maryland	May 9,	1782
John Groaton	Massachusetts	January 7,	1783
Rufus Putnam	do,	"	"
Elias Dayton	New Jersey	"	"

*Aids to Gen. Heath.*—Major Daniel Lyman and Capt. Henry Sewall.

*Aids to Major General Steuben.*—Capt. William North and Capt. William Popham.

*Aids to Major General Knox.*—Capt. Samuel Shaw and Capt. John Lillie.

*Aids to General How.*—Captains Winthrop Sargent and Elnathan Haskell.

*Aid to Brigadier General Patterson.*—Lieut. Thomas Cole.

*Chief Engineer.*—Major General Le Chevalier du Portail.

#### Staff.

Inspector General, Major General Baron Steuben.

Inspector of Northern Department, Col. Walter Stewart.

Assistant Inspector of Ditto, Major Nathaniel Barber.

Adjutant General, Brigadier General Edward Hand.

Adjutant General's Assistants, Capt. Nicholas Gilman, Capt. Robert Pemberton, Capt. John Carlile.

Quartermaster General, Col. Timothy Pickering.

Director General of Hospitals, John Cochran, Esq.

Commissary General of Prisoners, Major — Skinner.

Commissary of Prisoners, Northern Department, Lieut. Col. William S. Smith.

Judge Advocate General, Lieut. Thomas Edwards.

Paymaster General, John Peirce, Esq.

Deputy Paymaster General, with the Army, Hezekiah Wetmore, Esq.

Inspector of Contracts, Hon. Ezekiel Cornel, Esq.

Contractors for the Army, Northern Department, Comfort Sands, Esq.; and Comp.

Engineer with the Army, Col. Le Moy.

Chief Physician to the Army, James Craick, Esq.

*Brigade Majors.*—1st Mass. Brigade, Nathaniel Cushing. 2d do. Abraham Williams. 3d do. John K. Smith.



*Chaplains.*—1st Mass. Brigade, Mr. William Lockwood. 2d do. Rev. Enos Hitchcock. 3d do. Mr. Joel Barlow.

#### INDIAN SHREWDNESS.

Visiting my friends sometime since, who lived in the vicinity of a tribe of Indians in the State of New-York, I was forcibly struck with the shrewdness which marks the Indian character. One evening, as I was visiting a neighbor in company with my friends, I was highly gratified in having an interview with an Indian, who, as I afterwards learned, was a Baptist Elder among his tribe. He manifested considerable intelligence, and had recently visited the various tribes at the West for the purpose of promoting their moral and intellectual improvement. He at first manifested a reluctance to enter into conversation, or answer questions. He was, however, prevailed upon to converse, and to amuse us by relating some anecdotes, and giving us some of his interpretations of scripture.

He stated that the Indians uniformly believed in an overruling Power and the general government of the Great Spirit. But what particularly interested my feelings, was the shrewdness of his reply to two questions which were prepared in regard to scripture fact. After a long and interesting description of the manners and customs of the Indians whom he had visited, and our feelings had become deeply interested in their forlorn state, even to involuntarily weeping,—the question was proposed by one of our number—"How does it happen that the Indians are all red in their complexion? Why is their complexion different from ours?"

In reply, he asked, "What is the signification of the word *Adam*?" Some of the circle being ignorant of the meaning of the term, and others choosing he should make his own comment upon it, referred the question back to himself. "Its original meaning," said he, "is Red, or Earthly." This answer sufficiently explained his opinion on the subject, viz. that the Indians were precisely of the same complexion that Adam was when he came from the hand of his Maker and received his name.

This answer very naturally suggested another question, viz. If red, or an earthly color, was originally our complexion—why are we white? In reply he said, you recollect that in the days of Elisha, the prophet, Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, was a great man with his master, and a mighty man of valor; but he was a leper. The Syrians had brought out captive a little maid from the land of Israel, and she waited on Naaman's wife. She said to her mistress, Would God my lord was with the prophet that is in Samaria, for he would cure him of his leprosy. This was told to the king, who immediately sent Naaman with letters to the king of Israel. When the king of Israel had received the message from the king of Syria to heal his servant of his leprosy, he rent his clothes and said, Am I God, to kill and to



make alive, that this man doth send unto me to cure a man of his leprosy? When the prophet Elisha heard of it, he sent to the king that Naaman should come to him and be healed. So Naaman came in great pomp and splendor, with his chariots and horses, and stood at the door of the house of Elisha. So Elisha sent a message unto him that he should go and wash seven times in Jordan and be clean. But Naaman went away in a rage, and said, I thought he would come out to me, and stand and call on the name of the Lord, and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper. Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them and be clean? So he turned and went away in a rage. His servants said to him, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldst thou not have done it? How much rather then, wash and be clean. So he went and washed, and his flesh became like a little child's. He then offered gifts and rewards to Elisha, but he would not accept them. But Gehazi went after Naaman, and received two talents of silver and two changes of raiment, and his servants deposited them according to the direction of Gehazi. Then he went and stood before Elisha. He asked him, whence comest thou, Gehazi? And he said, thy servant went no whither. And he said, went not mine heart with thee, when the man turned again from his chariot to meet thee? &c. The leprosy, therefore, of Naaman, shall cleave unto thee, and unto thy seed for ever. And he went out from his presence a leper, as white as snow.

Being in haste, the Indian Elder mounted his horse and left us to our reflections, whether we were the immediate descendants of Gehazi, and received our complexion from him.—*Bost. Teleg.*

*Heat and Drought of the respective Summers through Europe, from the year 763 down to 1811.*

"Great Drought in Summer, lasting till the end of August, some gentle showers upon them, and then dry weather, portend a pestilential summer the year following."  
BACON.

In 763, the summer was so hot that the springs dried up.

In 870, the heat was so intense that, near Worms, the reapers dropt dead in the fields.

In 993, and again in 994, it was so hot that the corn and fruit were burnt up.

The year 1000 was so hot and dry, that in Germany the pools of water disappeared, and the fish, being left to stink in the mud, bred a pestilence.

In 1022, the heat was so excessive, that both men and cattle were struck dead.

1130, the earth yawned with drought. Springs and rivers disappeared; and even the Rhine was dried up in Alsace.

1159, not a drop of rain fell in Italy after the month of May.

The year 1171 was extremely hot in Germany.



In 1232, the heat was so great, especially in Germany, that it is said that eggs were roasted in the sands.

In 1260, many of the Hungarian soldiers died of excessive heat at the famous battle fought at Bela.

The consecutive years 1276 and 1277 were so hot and dry as to occasion a great scarcity of fodder.

The years 1293 and 1294 were extremely hot; and so were likewise 1303 and 1304; both the Rhine and the Danube having dried up.

In 1333, the corn-fields and vineyards were burnt up.

The years 1393 and 1394 were excessively hot and dry.

In 1447, the summer was extremely hot.

In the successive years, 1473 and 1474, the whole earth seemed on fire. In Hungary, one could wade across the Danube.

The four consecutive years, 1538, 1539, 1540, and 1541, were excessively hot and the rivers dried up.

In 1556, the drought was so great that the springs failed. In England, wheat rose from 8s. to 55s. a quarter.

The years 1615 and 1616 were very dry over Europe.

In 1646, it was excessively hot.

In 1652, the warmth was very great, the summer being the driest ever known in Scotland; yet a total eclipse of the sun had happened that year. on Monday, the 24th of March, which hence received the appellation of *Mirk Monday*.

The summer of 1679 was remarkably hot. It is related that one of the minions of tyranny, who in that calamitous period harassed the poor presbyterians in Scotland with captious questions, having asked a shepherd in Fife, whether killing the notorious Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, (which had happened in May) was murder; he replied, that he could not tell, but there had been fine weather ever since.

The first year of the eighteenth century was excessively warm, and the two following years of the same description.

It is a singular coincidence, that in 1718, at the distance precisely of 100 years from the present, the weather was extremely hot and dry all over Europe. The air felt so oppressive, that all the theatres were shut in Paris. Scarcely any rain fell for the space of nine months, and the springs and rivers were dried up.

The following year was equally hot. The thermometer at Paris rose to 98 degrees by Fahrenheit's scale, the grass and corn were quite parched. In some places, the fruit trees blossomed two or three times.

Both the years 1723 and 1724 were dry and hot.

The year 1746 was remarkably warm and dry, but the following year was still hotter; insomuch that the grass withered, and the leaves dropt from the trees. Neither rain nor dew fell for several months; and on the continent prayers were offered up in the churches to implore the bounty of refreshing showers.

In 1748 the summer was again very warm.



In 1754 it was likewise extremely warm.

The years 1760 and 1761 were both of them remarkably hot ; and so was the year 1763.

In 1774 it was excessively hot and dry.

Both the years 1778 and 1779 were warm and very dry.

The year 1788 was also very hot and dry ; and of the same character was 1811, famous for its excellent vintage, and distinguished by the appearance of a brilliant comet.

### Collegiate Record for 1824.

College.	Com.	A. B.	A. M.	M. D.	Honorary Degrees.		
					A. M.	D. D.	LL. D.
Alleghany, Penn.	July 7	1	4	—	—	—	—
Transylvania, Ken.	" 14	24	10	46	—	—	2[a]
Pennsylvania, Pen.	" 28	14	34	—	—	1	—
Union, N. Y.	" 28	79	17	—	—	3[e]	1[i]
Dickinson, Penn.	" 30	27	6	—	—	—	—
Columbia, N. Y.	" —	23	6	—	5	1[o]	3[u]
Burlington, Vt.	Aug. 11	9	4	13	3	1[w]	—
Dartmouth, N. H.	" 18	28	13	28	4	2[1]	1[2]
Middlebury, Vt.	" 18	24	6	34	7	—	—
Harvard, Mass.	" 25	64	28	5	2	2[3]	3[4]
Waterville, Me.	" 25	3	2	—	—	—	—
Hamilton, N. Y.	" 25	17	5	—	—	1[5]	—
Bowdoin, Me.	Sept. 1	13	8	20	3	—	2[6]
Brown, R. I.	" 1	40	20	12	1	2[7]	—
Williams, Mass.	" 1	15	8	10	4	1[8]	2[9]
Yale, Conn.	" 8	68	—	16	5	1[10]	1[11]

[a] J. J. Crittenden, of Ken. and Edward Livingston, of Lou.

[e] Rev. Ernest Harzelius, of N. Y. Rev. William Rafferty, Principal of St. John's College, Md. and Rev. Lucius Bolles, of Salem.

[i] Professor John Griscom, of New-York.

[o] Rev. Ernest Harzelius, Principal of Harwick Ins. N. Y.

[u] Hon. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York, Hon. Langdon Cheves, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Daniel Webster, of Boston.

[w] Rev. Eliphalet Jillet, of Hallowell, Me.

[1] Rev. Theophilus Packard, of Shelburne, Ms. and Rev. David Kellogg, of Framingham.

[2] Hon. Joseph Story, Judge of S. Court of U. S., of Salem.

[3] Rev. Bezaleel Howard, of Springfield, Rev. John Andrews, of Newburyport, and Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, of Chelsea.

[4] Hon. Daniel Webster and Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, and Hon. William Wirt, of Virginia.

[5] Professor Proudfit.

[6] Marquis La Fayette and Professor Parker Cleaveland.

[7] Rev. Mr. White, of Bristol, and Rev. Robert Semple, of Virginia.

[8] Rev. Nathan S. S. Beeman, of Troy, N. Y.

[9] Hon. Elijah H. Mills, of Northampton, Ms. and Hon. Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, Mass.

[10] Rev. Thomas C. Henry, of Charleston, S. C.

[11] Hon. Smith Thompson, of New-York.

The number of graduates the present year, at the preceding Colleges, amounts to 449 ; last year, excepting Pennsylvania College, 417. The number of honorary degrees stands as follows : A. M. 1823, 18 ;—1824, 34 :—D. D. 1823, 19 :—1824, 16 :—LL. D. 1823, 23 :—1824, 15.



## DEGREES CONFERRED AT DARTMOUTH, 1824.

*Bachelors of Arts.*—Darwin Adams, William S. Allen, Richard Beebe, Jonathan Bliss, Benjamin W. Bonney, Jonathan Burnett, Oliver Carlton, George B. Chandler, Ephraim W. Clark, Joel Eastman, Edwin Edgerton, Thomas G. Fletcher, Ebenezer French, Daniel H. Gregg, James L. Kimball, Samuel Long, Joseph Marsh, Charles L. Martin, Cyrus Parker, Gilman Parker, Charles H. Peaslee, David Perry, Horace H. Rolfe, Cyrus P. Smith, John Tenny, Chauncy L. Throop, Abel Underwood, Cranmore Wallace.

*Masters of Arts.*—John Kelly, Hercules Cushman, Moses Hazen Bradley, John Cox Morris, James Harvey Bingham, Francis Norwood, James Underwood Parker, Daniel Osgood, Ebenezer Carter Tracy, Horace Utley, Samuel Marsh, Daniel Lancaster, Charles White.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Epaphras Hoyt, David A. Simmons, Benjamin Lynde Oliver, Joel Ranney Arnold.

*Doctors of Medicine*—James Babb, Francis Dana Bartlett, Josiah Bartlett, Thomas Basset, Lemuel Maxey Barker, Ephraim Carpenter, Dixie Crosby, Oliver Everett, Seth Field, Enoch Goss, Galen Hunter, Elisha Hatch, George Washington Hammond, Josiah Howe, Moses Hibbard, Charles Knowlton, Timothy Livingston Lane, William Merrill, Noah Martin, Moses Foord Morrison, Bradley Noyes, John M'Nabb, Bradley Parker, Ebenezer Porter, Joel Stanwood Stevens, Ralph Thatcher, Isaac Varney, Augustus Willard.

Augustus Willard and Seth Field received the prizes for the best Medical Dissertations.

## HIGHLAND PATRONOMICS.

1. Mackintosh ; the Son of the First.
2. M'Donal ; the Son of Brown Eyes.
3. M'Dugal ; the Son of Black Eyes.
4. M'Ghnechy, or Ducan ; the Son of Brown Head.
5. M'Gregor ; the Son of the Greek Man.
6. M'Cothbert ; the Son of the Arch Druid.
7. M'Kay ; the Son of the Prophet.
8. M'Taggart ; the Son of the Priest.
9. M'Leod ; the Son of the Wounder.
10. M'Lean ; the Son of the Lion.
11. M'Kinsie ; the Son of the Friendly One.
12. M'Intyre ; the Son of the Carpenter.
13. Campbell ; Crooked Mouth.
14. Cameron ; Crooked Nose.
15. Stewart ; the High Stay, or Support.
16. Fingal, the Gull ; Worthy One.
17. Ossian ; the Top.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

## WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Durham, Sept. 3, Hon. *Jonathan Steele*, 64, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, to which office he was appointed February 19, 1810, and resigned in 1812. He was a native of Peterborough in this state.

In Weare, *John Robie, Esq.* 82, for many years a civil magistrate in that town. He was born at Hampton 1742, moved to Weare in 1763, and sustained the offices of town clerk, and first selectman for more than 30 years.

In Marlborough, Sept. 1, Rev. *Halloway Fish*, 65. He was son of Rev. Elisha Fish, of Upton, Mass., graduated at Dartmouth college in 1790; ordained at Marlborough, Sept. 25, 1793.

In Moultonborough, 5th Sept. Col. *Jonathan M. Ambrose*, 44.

In Meredith, Rev. *David Smith*, 55, formerly of Hollis.



In Salem, N. H. *Hezekiah Jones, Esq.* 55.

At Plymouth Mass. *Mr. Thomas Merton*, 76. This venerable man was a descendant from the Pilgrims, and lived in strict conformity to their manners and principles.

*Capt. Stephen Churchill*, 42; he lived to see 13 children, 84 grandchildren, and 40 great grandchildren.

At Columbus, Ohio, on the 10th Aug. *Mr. John Starr*, 81 years, formerly of Groton, Conn. He was a patriot of the revolution, and one of those heroes who so bravely defended Fort Griswold, when attacked by the troops of Arnold, where he was wounded, for which he afterwards drew a pension.

In Portsmouth, *Mr. William W. Sherburne*, 33, son of the Hon. John S. Sherburne. *Edward Cutts, Esq.* 61, President of the U. S. Branch Bank, in that place.

In Alstead, Sept. 10th, *Widow Sarah Clisbee*, 84 years and 4 months. She has been the wife of three husbands, by the first of whom she had 10 children, was mother of the first child born in this town, Grandmother of 62 children, and great Grandmother to 30 children. She and her three husbands were removed from one house and buried in one burial place.

In Gilmanton, Aug. 11, *Lieut. Jonathan Perkins*, 76. He entered the service of his country, May 1, 1775, and continued in it until July, 1783, when the army was disbanded at Newburgh, N. Y. He was in the following memorable battles, viz.—June 17, 1775, at Bunker Hill. He was one of the sufferers in the detachment under Arnold, which crossed the wilderness up the river Kennebeck to the French Canadian settlements; and, Dec. 31, 1775, he was in the siege of Quebec, and was one of those who succeeded in entering the city, where he was taken prisoner and lay in irons seven weeks: Sept. 19, 1777, at Stillwater or Saratoga: Oct. 7, 1777, near the same place, where he received a wound: June 28, 1778, at Monmouth, N. J.: Aug. 13, 1779, at a town called Chenang, in a detachment with Gen. Sullivan against the Six Nations of Indians: Aug. 29, had a second battle. Few of the revolutionary patriots participated in more perils and dangers than this war-worn veteran. He has left a widow and many relatives, who, while they mourn the inevitable lot of humanity, will ever delight to recount the "deeds of noble daring" performed by their deceased friend.

In Salem, Ms. Sept. 28, *Mr. Thomas C. Cushing*, aged 60, of the firm of Cushing & Appleton, and for nearly 37 years the Proprietor and Editor of the Salem Gazette.

In Newburyport, Ms. Sept. 26, the *Rev. John Giles*, senior pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church and society, 68. He was born and educated in England, where he was licensed to preach at the early age of nineteen. He sustained the office of a Gospel Minister for 48 years.

**LONGEVITY**—In *New-Hampshire*. At Somersworth, *Widow Tryphena Stiles*, 102 years and 5 months. She was born February 32, 1722; at Londonderry September 16, Col. *William Gregg*, 93 (see page 311); at Temple, *Mrs. Mehitable Colburne*, 93.

In *Massachusetts*. At Lincoln, *Widow Eunice Wheeler*, 90; at Charlestown, *Mrs. Phebe Flint*, 92; at Kingston, *Mr. John Cobb*, 94; at Westhampton, *Mrs. Eunice Ring*, 90; at Salem, *Widow Hannah Tabers*, 90; at Worcester, *Mrs. Keziah Morse*, 97.

In *Connecticut*. At Middleton, *Mr. John Cone*, 90; at Norwich, *Mr. Zial Geer*, 91; at Trumbull, *Mr. David Booth*, 91; *Mrs. Elizabeth Colt*, 90; at Brooklyn, *Rev. Josiah Whitney DD.* 94.

In *Rhode Island*. At Newport, *Mr. William Willis*, 92; at Johnston, *Noah Matthewson, Esq.* 90; at Newpost, *Bess Sherman, (colonel)* 100.

In *Maine*. At Cape Elizabeth, *Mrs. Mehitable Bailey*, 90.

In *North Carolina*. In Guilford county, *Rev. David Caldwell*, 99 years and 5 months; he was born in Lancaster Co. Penn. in March, 1725; in Duplin, *Mr. Jacob Matthews*, 108; at Salisbury, *Mrs. Eunice Taylor*, 100.

In *Pennsylvania*. At Northumberland, *Gen. John Bull*, 94, a soldier of the revolution.

In *District Columbia*. At Alexandria, *Mrs. Letitia Mary Keating*, 94.

In *New-York*. At Verona, September 25, *Abraham Bradley, Esq.* 90 years and 8 months, formerly of Litchfield, Conn.; at Rome, *Mrs. Ruth Page*, 90.

In *New-Jersey*. At Newark, *Widow Mary Temple*, 93 years and 10 months.



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5



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